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THE BEEHIVE OF AMERICA.

PITTSBURGH'S GREAT INDUSTRIES,

AND ITS

ENORMOUS DEVELOPMENT

IN THE

Leading Products of the World.

COMPILED BY

J. MORTON HALL.

PITTSBURGH :

PRINTED BY MYERS, SHINKLE & Co., 523 WOOD STREET.

1889.

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TWO THOUSAND LOADED FREIGHT CARS ENTER AND ONE THOUSAND
DEPART DAILY FROM PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY.

COMPILED BY

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STATISTICS OF SOME OF PITTSBURGH'S LEADING INDUSTRIES.

COMPILED BY J. MORTON HALL.

The statistics herewith submitted are compiled from information furnished by the Chamber of Commerce, Grain and Flour Exchange, and Mr. Jos. D. Weeks, Editor of the "American Manufacturer."

Total railroad tonnage of Pittsburgh per annum, strictly Pittsburgh business, may be estimated at eighteen million tons, equal to one million of cars, or an average of three thousand cars per day; two thousand loaded freight cars enter, and one thousand depart daily. These figures are pregnant with meaning; they show that we receive about forty thousand tons daily, and re-distribute twenty thousand tons over the country. This is irrespective of the "through traffic" of the railways, and the estimate purely tentative that we may illustrate the enormous movement observable in and around the city.

This movement represents in all probability not less than three thousand million tons handled one mile per annum, for the Pittsburgh business district exclusively. Now compare this with the estimate of Mr. A. E. Sherman, U. S. Statistician. The freight traffic by rail for the whole country is about fifty thousand million of tons carried one mile annually.

A comparison with the trans-Mississippi group presented in the census, shows that Pittsburgh gives railways more business than the whole of that region.

In this connection, will say that the amount of tonnage originating and passing through Pittsburgh will exceed any other city in the union, (New York not excepted.)

The capital invested in the 3,583 industrial establishments of Pittsburgh and vicinity amounts to \$132,478,000, and these establishments employ 101,261 persons.

The most important industries are mentioned, showing the production for the last year, for which statistics are attainable.

IRON AND STEEL.

There are twenty-four blast furnaces in Pittsburgh; these with thirty-six iron, and twenty steel mills constitute our leading industries.

The following condensed statement of the iron and steel interest will show the marvellous extent of the industry as measured in the product.

	1887.	1888.
Pig Iron.....		890,569 Tons.
Rail, bar, angle, rod and hoop iron.....	501,290 Tons.	} 700,000 Tons.
Sheet and plate iron.....	152,522 “	
Nails.....	400 “	
Crucible steel ingots.....	60,393 “	70,000 Tons.
All other steel, including Bessemer.....	761,031 “	850,000 Tons.
Total.....		<u>2,510,569 Tons.</u>

For making Pig Iron above mentioned, it required,

Ore.....	1,700,000 Tons.
Coke.....	900,000 “
Limestone.....	450,000 “
Total.....	<u>3,050,000 Tons.</u>

In addition to the pig iron manufactured in this city, most of which is consumed here, it is fair to estimate that 1,250,000 tons are brought here to be manufactured into higher forms. .

To further show the importance of these industries (iron and steel,) of Pittsburgh, it may be stated that the output of the whole United States, in 1888 was :

Pig iron, less than.....	7,250,000 Tons.
Rolled iron.....	2,500,000 “
Bessemer steel.....	3,289,000 “
Other steels.....	425,000 “
Total.....	<u>13,464,000 Tons.</u>

Making Pittsburgh yield nearly $\frac{1}{5}$ or 20 per cent of the whole amount.

FOUNDRIES.

Thirty-four firms are engaged in this line, having a total cupola capacity of 190,000 tons of metal, employing an average of 3,500 hands, using 125,000 tons of pig iron annually. The value of their annual products is nearly \$7,000,000.

GLASS.

There are twenty-nine factories engaged in the production of flint and lime glassware, their specialities ranging from the highest forms of ornamental and table glassware to prescription vials, including such novelties as glass-cloth, feathers, etc. They receive 27,600 tons of material, and turn out 23,000 tons of table ware per annum, valued at \$3,000,000. Of the entire production of pressed glass in the United States nearly one-half is made in Pittsburgh, and three-fourths within a radius of 100 miles of Pittsburgh.

The total production of the twenty-nine window glass factories, with their 276 pots have an annual value of \$3,400,000. The out-put of each pot averages 3,400 boxes of 50 feet to each box, or a total production of 938,400 boxes, equal to 34,248 tons; material received 42,000 tons. Pittsburgh yields, in this line, 25 per cent. of the entire production of the United States.

The number of lamp chimneys made in Pittsburgh per year is estimated at 42,500,000. In glass bottles, the consumption yearly shows a marked increase, but the capacity of our local factories is equal still to the demands upon them, which calls annually for about 85,000,000 bottles and vials.

PLATE GLASS.

This industry established only a few years ago with a capacity of 50,000 square feet per month, has increased to 700,000 square feet.

One firm alone turns out 300,000 square feet per month, and pay in freight \$200,000—the material in and product out is estimated at 50,000 tons.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

This line of trade is carried on extensively by a large number of firms, and their business for the past year is as follows :

Flour.....	99,000 Tons.
Wheat.....	57,204 “
Corn.....	60,180 “
Oats.....	86,400 “
Barley.....	22,500 “
Rye.....	23,700 “
Hay.....	80,000 “
Mill Feed.....	36,000 “

Total.....464,984 Tons.

COKE.

13,981 ovens are in operation in Pittsburgh and vicinity, and the annual product is over 5,000,000 tons, consuming 180,000,000 bushels of coal, or 7,300,000 tons. This is the most important coke producing centre in the United

States, and one of two (The Durham, Eng.) of the most important in the world. Statistics show that the production was 54.4 per cent of all made in the country.

COAL.

About 9,000,000 tons are mined annually, 4,000,000 tons transported by rail, and 5,000,000 tons by river; this notwithstanding the great use of natural gas.

OIL.

The amount of crude and refined oil and refinery products handled during past year by the refineries in Pittsburgh, is estimated at 446,758 tons. For staves, heading and iron received to barrel the oil, 113,358 tons.

CORK.

The largest cork factory in the world is located here. The material is brought from Spain and Portugal; they employ 750 hands, and pay in wages \$200,000 per annum.

They receive about 600 car loads of cork and other supplies and ship 700 cars of manufactured corks, cork waste and other merchandise during the year. The volume of business amounts to about one million dollars.

COPPER MILLS.

Pittsburgh enterprise first developed the copper region of Lake Superior, away back in 1849, and copper smelting, and working the same into useful shapes, is still carried on. Two mills are in operation, the value of their manufacturing products being from \$500,000 to \$650,000.

LEAD ORE

And base bullion brought from Colorado, Utah, Montana, and Idaho to be refined, and, in consequence, our bye products, lead, gold and silver may be counted.

The freight on these ores and bullion alone amount to \$500,000 per annum. The product of the works is given at from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 ounces of silver a year, worth from \$3,000,000 to \$3,700,000; also, 20,000 tons pig lead, which is disposed of in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, as well as in Pittsburgh.

WHITE LEAD.

The establishments here corrode about 12,000 tons of lead a year, and use 300,000 gallons linseed oil and 370,000 pounds acetic acid, producing 1,050,000 kegs of twenty-five pounds each of White Lead.

PIPE MILLS.

Allegheny County has led the world in the manufacture of pipe, the product being 320,000 tons.

WIRE MILLS.

The approximate out-put of the wire mills is 50,000 tons per annum.

STRUCTURAL IRON.

The production during the year is estimated at 165,000 tons.

LOCOMOTIVES.

220 standard and narrow-gauge engines turned out during the past year, ranging in weight from fifty tons down to five, capacity of the works 400 locomotives per annum.

BRASS FOUNDRIES

Consume annually 500 tons of copper, 400 tons scrap brass, 200 tons of lead, 100 tons tin, and 60,000 pounds of antimony.

LUMBER.

The saw mills, planing mills and cooperages of Pittsburgh use about 125,000,000 feet of lumber per annum in the manufacture of barrels, boxes, kegs, &c., &c.

TANNERIES.

Employ 900 men, receive about 6,500 cars of bark, and turn out 625,000 sides of leather per annum.

FIRE BRICK.

The growth of this trade has been steadily upwards, over 60,000,000 brick are made annually, equal to 200,000 tons, material received 100,000 tons.

SALT.

As an article of trade, salt is one of the staples of Pittsburgh. The firms now engaged manufacture the salt

from the water obtained in the limits of the city, from wells sunk to a depth of 1,500 feet, and produce 150,000 barrels annually.

COFFEE.

Six firms employ 200 hands in the roasting and packing of their coffee, and roast 50,000,000 pounds of coffee per year. The entire amount of coffee handled in Pittsburgh is about 450,000 bags of roast and green.

TEA.

The Tea market of Pittsburgh is extensive. The wholesale trade in this line is about 1,000,000 pounds per year.

BREWERIES.

Sixteen Breweries have a capacity of 800,000 barrels of ale and beer a year; employ 400 hands and use 600,000 bushels of malt, and about 500,000 pounds of hops.

